

By Authority.



Act passed at the Second Session of the twenty first Congress of the United States, FEBRUARY—NO. 30.

AN ACT to provide for the settlement of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of Denmark, of the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty, and for the distribution among such claimants of the same to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States according to the stipulation of the said convention.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners who are or may be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in pursuance of the third article of the convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, signed at Copenhagen the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, shall meet at Washington City, in the District of Columbia, and within the space of two years from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all such claims as may be presented to them, and are provided for by the convention referred to, according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the law of nations, and according to the provisions of said convention.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all records, documents, or other papers, which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of this commission, may come into the possession of that Department of State, in relation to such claims, shall be delivered to the commission aforesaid.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, with their Secretary, whose appointment is hereinafter provided for, shall convene in this city on the first Monday of April next, and shall proceed to execute the duties of their commission; and the Secretary of State shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required forthwith after the passing of this act, to give notice of the said intended meeting, to be published in one or more public gazettes in the city of Washington, and in such other public papers, published elsewhere in the United States, as he may designate.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall proceed immediately after their meeting in the city of Washington, with all convenient despatch, to arrange and docket the several claims, and to consider the evidence which shall have been, or which may be offered by the respective claimants, allowing such further time for the production of such further evidence as may be required, and as they shall think reasonable and just; and they shall thereupon proceed to determine the said claims, and to award distribution of the sums to be received by the United States from the King of Denmark under the stipulations of the convention aforesaid, among the several claimants, according to their respective rights.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to make all needful rules and regulations not contravening the laws of the land, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention, for carrying their said commission into full and complete effect.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Secretary to the said commission.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners and Secretary shall severally take an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the respective officers for whose appointment provision is made by this act shall not exceed the following sums: to each of the said commissioners at the rate of three thousand

dollars per annum; and the Secretary of the Board at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; and the said commissioners shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all moneys to be received from the Danish Government under the convention aforesaid, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall constitute a fund for satisfying the awards of the commission provided for by this act.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That all communications to or from the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of postage.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said commission shall be executed and completed, the records, documents, and all other papers in the possession of the commission, or its officers shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, February 25, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON.

PUBLIC—NO. 30.
AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase an additional quantity of land for the fortifications at Fort Washington, upon the river Potomac.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War do, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase, in fee simple, from the heirs or trustees of William Dudley Digges, deceased, a certain piece of land required for the complete defence of the works at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, according to a survey of the same deposited in the Topographical Bureau, at Washington: Provided, the said purchase can be effected for the release of the amount of a judgment against William Dudley Digges, deceased, for thirteen thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-seven cents, with interest from ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until paid, and costs, which the surties of the late Robert Brent have assigned to the United States: And provided, further, That those who are legally authorized to convey the said land shall make and execute a good title thereto, in fee simple, with an acquittance of all claims against the United States, for the previous use of occupation of all or any portion of the premises, or for any alleged injury to an adjacent fishery, the right and title to which is to be released to the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon the completion of the above purchase, on the terms and conditions specified, the proper officer of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter up satisfaction upon the judgment aforesaid.
Approved, March 2, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 40.
AN ACT making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

For removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio, three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For removing sand bar at or near the mouth of Black river, Ohio, nine thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For completing the improvement of Cleveland harbor, Ohio, three thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, Ohio, five thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio, seven thousand and fifteen dollars.

For improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio, six thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

For completing the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York, sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

For completing the pier at the mouth of Buffalo harbor, New York, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

For securing and completing the works at the harbor of Blunkirt, New York, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For further protection and preservation of the beach of Provincetown, Massachusetts, two thousand and fifty dollars.

For the repair and completion of the breakwater at the mouth of Merrimack river, Massachusetts, sixteen thousand dollars.

For completing repairs to pier at the entrance of Kennebec river, Maine, one thousand one hundred and seven dollars.

For completing the sea wall for the preservation of Deer Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, twelve thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairing Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For completing the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For removing the bar at the mouth of Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts, eight thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For improving the harbor of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, in the Delaware river, four thousand dollars.

For improving Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

For carrying on the works for the improvement of Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina, seventeen thousand dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions in the Appalachicola river, Florida, eight thousand dollars.

For arrears due Major Bird for survey of Rapt of Red river, Louisiana, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For arrears due the superintendent of the works at Black Rock harbor, New York, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For arrears due for materials delivered to the works at Dunkirk harbor, New York, seven hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

For carrying on the works of the Delaware breakwater, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 41.
AN ACT granting a quantity of land to the Territory of Arkansas for the erection of a public building at the seat of Government of said Territory.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas be, and they are hereby, authorized to select, or cause to be selected a quantity of the unappropriated public lands in the Territory of Arkansas, not exceeding ten sections, and in portions not less than one quarter section, which is hereby granted to said Territory, for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a public building at Little Rock, the Seat of Government of said Territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Legislature of said Territory be, and they are hereby, authorized to adopt such measures for the sale of said tract of land, or any part thereof, at such times and manner, and convey the same by such deeds, as they shall deem expedient; and upon the presentation of such deeds of conveyance as shall be adopted by said Legislature, and given to the purchasers, to the Commissioners of the General Land Office, it shall be the duty of the President to issue patents to the purchasers, as in other cases.

Approved March 2, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 41.
AN ACT to provide for the further compensation of the Marshal of the District of Rhode Island.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Marshal of the district of Rhode Island shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, an annual salary of two hundred dollars payable quarterly out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 2, 1831.

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VARIETY.

A Ludicrous case of robbery.—A few days ago a robbery was committed which caused a great laugh against the tradesman who was plundered.

A well dressed "visiting card," whose general apparel a pair of indifferent shoes disgraced, walked into a boot maker's shop in the city, and asked for a particularly good pair of Wallingtons.

—was rather a fastidious customer, but the master of the shop in last night him with great exactness. "What's the price?" said he, stamping with his right foot to fasten himself immovably in the new purchase.

Before an answer could be given, in darted a stranger to the shop, struck the boot customer a violent blow in the face, knocked him flat, and then ran off. The shocked person leaped up, with the blood streaming from his nose, and crying out "where is the villain who assaulted me?" ran out at full speed to catch the aggressor.

"I wonder," said the owner of the shop, "will the gentleman catch that 'ere rascal who hit him so sharp. I am afraid the boots will cramp him: I thought they was too tight, and it's a pity if the fellow 'escapes.' " Catch him!" said the shopman, looking at the old pair of mudplungers which the "victimizer" left behind, "I'll be blest if they 'ant both in it fast enough."

"What!" said the master, "do you mean to say that the gentleman with the bloody nose won't come back?" "To be sure I do," answered the shopman. "What would he come back for? Hasn't he got a pair of boots for his bloody nose?"

Bon Mot.—M. Page, a gallant old bachelor, being in company with a number of young ladies, picked up the glove of one of them, which he returned with the following extempore.

If but from Glove you take the letter G,
Then Glove is love, which I devote to thee.
Upon which she aptly replied—
And if from page you take the letter P,
Then Page is age, and that won't do for me.

A Western Editor thinks the melting down of several church bells at Warsaw, for the purpose of making cannon, a union of Church and State. By no means: it is only the church militant—as we hope it will be triumphant.

Camden Journal.

Agricultural.—We learn from a correspondent in Pitt county, that Mr. David Adams, who resides on Clay Root in that county, has made, this season, from two bushels of seed wheat one hundred bushels of clean grain, on common land, that had been cultivated about 13 years, and had never been manured.

In the pea row he ran a deep furrow, into which he threw the corn stalks which grew on the land, and where the corn grew no manure was put. When the wheat was about 18 inches or 2 feet high, he ran a fluke plough between each row; which was all the cultivation it received. From this it would appear, observes our correspondent, that drilling wheat is much more profitable than sowing it broadcast.

Star.

Curtailling Whiskers.

Tom Hobbs one day met a friend who was remarkable for his huge fiery whiskers, a portion of which had just been taken off.

"Well, Tom," said he of the whiskers, don't you see a change in my looks?"

"No, I don't," said Tom, "where's the change?"

"Why, don't you see," said his friend, "I have been cur-tailing my whiskers?"

"Well, I didn't notice it," said Tom, "I always thought you had dog's hair enough about your whiskers."

Treating.—We have pleasure in learning, from the best authority, that the Hon. Edmund Deberry has determined not to treat in the present electioneering campaign.

His opponent Mr. Bethune, has pledged himself in his circular to pursue the same course. This is gratifying to the friends of temperance.

Observer.

Ready and Needful.—"I say," said a fashionable youth to an old cro-ney, "the ready is needful."

"Yes," said the other, "but the needful isn't ready."

Stephen Girard.—It appears by an article in the Boston Transcript, that this gentleman, so generally known for his extensive business in the city of Philadelphia, and as generally respected and esteemed for his good qualities of heart, was from the humblest condition in life to his present immense wealth and almost unbounded usefulness, solely by his own individual exertions, unaided and uncheered in his progress by the assistance or countenance of any individual.

At the age of eight years he was thrown upon the world and his own native resources, and from the trifling wages of a cabin boy, defrayed the expenses of learning to read and write, and fitted himself for the great business which he has for a long time carried on, without serving any counting house apprenticeship, or receiving any instruction in that line save what he gave himself.

Such examples are highly worthy of imitation and the knowledge of them is at all times valuable to the world. Many a lad, by the perusal of the history of such a man as the Great Philadelphia Banker, and touched by the spirit of emulation may adopt in early life and pursue to its consummation a similar course of conduct, and become useful to himself and to the world.

Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company.—A late Liverpool paper says:—"The importance of this company to the general interest of the community becomes every day more apparent. In the best periods of the coach system of management, 750 or 800 passengers a day was the most that could be conveyed to and fro in one day. In the present mode of conveyance by the railway, there appears to be no limit to its powers of accommodation. On Wednesday last upwards of 2000 persons were conveyed, and was considered to be an almost incredible fact; yet this number was exceeded yesterday, for no fewer than 2500 passengers, and 400 tons of goods passed between both towns."

GENERAL BERNARD.—The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce announces under date of 9th inst., that Gen. Bernard has resigned his office in the Engineer service of the United States, preparatory to his return to his own country, "whither he considers himself bound by the obligations of patriotism to go." Wherever he may go, Gen. Bernard will bear with him the esteem and respect of all who know and can appreciate him.

TEA MARKET.—Letters from Canton received per the Sultanat New York, represent the Tea crop for the present season as unusually small. It is estimated that the quantity which will be shipped to the United States during the entire season of 1831, will not exceed 50, 000 or 60, 000 chests, including all kinds both of Green and Black Teas. The average importations for the last eight years say from 1823 to 1830, have been 113, 574 chests.

Supreme Court. The following gentlemen, in addition to those already announced, have been admitted to the practice of Law in this State: In the Superior Courts—Richard Evans, of Pitt; and Henry I. Clark, of Hyde. In the County Courts—Benjamin R. Hines, of Edgcomb; and Asa Biggs, of Martin.

Star.

In consequence of intelligence received at the Department of State, says the Washington Globe, in relation to the existing state of things at Hayti, orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, for part of our West India squadron to visit the principal Ports in that Island: and similar orders have been given in respect to the principal Ports on the Main.

Ready and Needful.—"I say," said a fashionable youth to an old cro-ney, "the ready is needful."

"Yes," said the other, "but the needful isn't ready."

POLITICAL.

THE TAX ON IRON.

From the Zanesville (Ohio) Messenger.

For the purpose of benefiting the large capitalists engaged in the iron business, Congress imposed a tax or tariff of thirty seven dollars a ton on all unwrought iron imported from abroad into the United States. This they called encouraging the industry of the people, according to the great American System—though the consumers of iron have nearly doubled the price of that article in consequence of the tax. Whilst there is so heavy a tax on unwrought iron, the duty on many manufactured articles is so small that they can be imported ready made for a less price than the raw material from which they are wrought, thereby actually discouraging, by bungling and foolish laws, the interests of our own citizens. An instance of this kind is mentioned in a late number of the "Banner of the Constitution," a newspaper published in Philadelphia, which ably advocates the interests of the people against the plots of avaricious monopolists. The Editor says he examined the invoices of a lot of horse shoes lately imported into Philadelphia, by a merchant of that city and found the whole cost of them, carriage, duty and all, to be \$5 80 cents per 100 pounds. They are all finished except turning up at the ends, and have the holes for the nails already punched in them. They weigh 4 lbs. and a half a set—and a horse might be shod all round for 27 cents. What American blacksmith can come in competition with them? The fact is that iron pays a duty of a hundred per cent. or more, whilst horse shoes only pay 35 per cent., of course our blacksmiths cannot make as cheap an article out of taxed iron as foreign blacksmiths can make out of free iron. Yet, this tax is called protecting our home industry! A large importation of the article would probably throw out of employment many persons engaged in making horse shoes. Those concerned will no doubt petition Congress to take the tax off of iron so that they may stand on an equal footing with others in our own markets. There are, no doubt, many evils of the same kind which have been brought on the country by foolish legislators and grasping monopolists.

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We publish to day an extract from a speech, delivered on the 25th ultimo, by the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, late Secretary of the Treasury, at a public dinner given to him in Bucks County, where he resides. This being the first public expression, of the opinion of a public man, in Pennsylvania, against the American System, since the title began to turn against it in Ohio, is regarded here, by the friends of Free Trade, with much interest. Whether or no it will be followed up, in this State, by further demonstrations of opposition to the restrictive policy, remains to be seen. That the sanction with which that policy has been shrouded for some years, in the Western States, is beginning to be torn off, is manifest, from several articles in our paper of to-day, under the head of Missouri and Indiana Politics, and from several Ohio papers, which are daily gaining courage, and which before long, we think, will speak out as boldly as any of our friends could desire. In the States of Maine and New Hampshire the American System has received the coup de grace, and we observe, with great satisfaction, that six or eight papers in that quarter, with which we exchange, advocate, with much ability and fearlessness, the cause of Free Trade.

Is it not for the interest of the whole community that nails should be cheap? How many roofs of houses, floors, weather boarding, fences, gates, and various other things, made of wood, could often be saved by having a few nails! A stitch in time saves nine. Many a man might trace his loss of property or health to the want of a few nails! And only look at ship and boat-building: how many lives and how much property have been lost, for the want of a few nails or spikes? It is surprising to observe how great an influence small matters sometimes have in producing important results. It is an old and true saying, that "It is the last hair that breaks the camel's back," and many a ship has foundered at sea, because there was a nail or a spike less employed in her building. Let any farmer, who is building a barn, say whether cheap nails are not a great object to him, and whether many a gate or fence has not been left unrepaired, for the want of a few nails, until the cattle had broken it down and got into the fields.

Now, that the farmers may see how they are bamboozled by the iron-masters, we can assure them, that, if there was no duty on iron, cut nails could be made in the United States at three and a half cents per lb., which is \$2 per 100 lbs. less than the present price. We are acquainted with a blacksmith who would stipulate to supply them at that price.

The whole subject between the Free Trade party on the Territories, involves itself into this. The former contend that two and two are four—the latter insist upon it that two and two are five. Compromise would amount to a mutual understanding between the parties, that two and two are four and a half. With our present notion of arithmetic, we can never acquire in any such compromise. The advocates of Free Trade do not endeavor to bring about the adjustment of the question at four and a half. But the advocates of Protection with hold out for the other half; and, if they should be overpowered in the contest, they will have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that they die true arithmeticians.

The Free Trade party have always contended that duties upon foreign commodities make them dearer than they would otherwise be.

In answer to this argument, which is self evident to every man of common understanding, the Tariff party assert that this is not true, for that since the imposition of high duties the protected goods have fallen in price.

That the protected goods have fallen in price is true enough, but what is left out of sight by these gentry is, that almost all other goods have fallen in price too, since the year 1819, whether protected or not. This fact we have established in this journal, beyond all possibility of refutation, and if those who are laboring with us in the same cause would continue to touch repeatedly on the string, a seal would forever be put upon the lips of those who innocently or fraudulently employed, as an argument in favor of high duties, the fact that those high duties have alone made goods fall in price. We have shown, by a publication of the prices of upwards of 250 articles, in the years 1816 and 1831, respectively, copied from two of the most respectable Prices Current, that almost every one has fallen, more or less, between those two periods, there being but fifteen exceptions in the whole list, which comprises every article quoted in both papers. This exhibition of prices will show, that, as goods subject to low duties, and no duties at all, have fallen, as well as those which are subject to high duties, the occasion of the fall is to be looked for in general causes, not operating in this country only, but in all the countries of the commercial world.

The exceptions are: Pig copper, madder, pine, acantling, hops, Bordeaux brandy, and claret in bottles, which are quoted at the same prices at both periods—and opium, flax-seed, beaver-skins, hides hoop-iron, undressed leather, yellow-oil, (dry), tortoise shell and English whiting which had risen.

The present Tariff has set the wits of people to work in a wonderful manner, and some of the most curious results have taken place. A friend of ours, in importing some heavy manufactures of iron, ordered them to be packed in casks made of sheet iron. On making a calculation he found that the iron casks cost him at the rate of £1 sterling for each ton of hardware, whilst wooden casks would have cost £1 4s. 6d. per ton, and a difference besides consists in this: The iron casks are worth, in this country as sheet iron, at least the cost, whereas the wooden ones have scarcely any value beyond what they possess as fire wood.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

SUCCESS OF THE POLES.

We learn from the Boston Evening Transcript that by the arrival at that port of the Nerus, the editors have London dates of the evening of 2d June. The following are extracts:

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE POLES.

The London Star of the evening of the 31 June says, "The brave Polish Commander has completely outmaneuvered the Russians. While a Polish corps was amusing them at Minsk, Skrzynecki united all the corps on his left, crossed the Bug, and taking Ostrolenka by assault has proceeded to Lomza, defeated the Russian Guards at Tychosin, and in fact occupied the whole country between the Bug and Narew."

Accounts from Warsaw of the 25th, left Diebitsch at Zucowol, apparently in route for Ostrolenka, or for Bialystok, with no resource but to throw himself on the protection of the Prussians, as Dzierzicki threw himself on the protection of the Austrians. He has, however, to cross the Bug and Narew, with Polish corps on every side of him.

By this masterly movement, the Polish General has placed himself in contact with the Samogitians, Lithuanians, and other revolted districts, by whose population his army will be indefinitely augmented, so as to leave to Diebitsch no prospect of escape, within the Prussian frontiers. The foreign journals assert that he will endeavor to reach Thorn, in Prussia; but we expect he will seek to cross the Rosoka, and avail himself of the shelter of its vast forests.

The march of Skrzynecki is without parallel in modern warfare. From Warsaw to Ostrolenka, was a flank march of full eighty miles; thence to Lomza another 80; and to Tychosin 20 more—the last 50 being in the rear of the Russian grand army. The Poles seem also to have gained advantages in a repulse of

the Russian forces, and this, we think, new position, they occupy, up to the last, east Diebitsch's retreat at Zucowol, near the lower Bug.

The rights of the Slavonic nations on being recalled by volunteers from Prussia and Austria, Poland, and the whole campaign, especially of the civil war, in which the energetic enterprise of Europe is directed against the barbarous Muscovite, Tartar and Siberians.

We have just learnt from the London Globe, under date June 3, three o'clock, P. M. that a report is general in the city of a Russian defeat by the Poles, and that the Imperial Guards had been cut to pieces. It is certainly very prevalent.

The Morning Star of the 3d says, that the above report probably alludes to the overthrow of the Guards at Tychosin, who were taken by surprise.

A private letter from Warsaw, dated 18th ult. Since last Thursday the two armies are in full movement. Gen. Diebitsch has made a manoeuvre with the principal part of his army, in the direction of the Bug and Narew, with a manifest intention to get into the woods of Plock, to gain the Prussian frontiers. The motive of this change of position is not difficult to be understood, as the Russian General finds it difficult to receive his convoy from Russian Poland, and he now wants to gain the Prussian frontiers, to be in communication with Thorne, where he has a considerable magazine of provisions and ammunition waiting for his approach.

Gen. Skrzynecki has also made a flank movement; on Friday morning his headquarters were at Milosna, and in the afternoon at Juhosna, and on Saturday at Sierock; his main army was in the direction of Pulawa; three hundred Polish officers have received orders to proceed to Lithuania, to organize the insurrection there. We have received this morning a report, that in the environs of Ostrolenka the Imperial Russian Guards have experienced a new check. Gen. Uminski commands in the quarter.

The Messenger of Pologne, a Warsaw paper, of 21st May, announces that Gen. Skrzynecki had taken Ostrolenka on the 18th, where he obtained a large sum of money, the baggage of the enemy, and 1700 prisoners. The object of Skrzynecki in advancing towards Ostrolenka, is supposed to have been to get between the Russians and their allies.

Courick & Enquirer.



AUGUST 1, 1831.

MR. NILES, AN AMERICAN SYSTEM, &c.

It has been the usage of this party to take extracts from the writings of the fathers of our country and to bring them to suit their views. The people are led to believe, from their inferences, in doctrine which they would otherwise shun, but which they think that they are safe in believing because they were advanced by some one of the framers of our constitution. Mr. Niles stands foremost in the ranks of those who pursue this course, and if we cannot accord to him the title of a sound reasoner we can at least call him a considerable misleader. We take the following notice from his address in exemplify what we have said: "Mr. Madison tells us (what needs have been the case) that this constitution was framed to protect the industry of the American people." We do not feel disposed to quibble with Mr. Niles about the authenticity of the extract—this we will grant. Can such inferences as Mr. Niles has drawn from it, by a fair and liberal interpretation? Can it be inferred from this that Mr. Madison meant, that the industry should be protected by restrictive laws? Does he any where say so? Does he say that the products of the industry of one section of the confederacy should be given to pamper the idleness of another? Does he tell us that the people of the South, the laboring people, should make fine roads and canals for the people of the North? Does he tell us that the interest of the Agriculturalist should be sacrificed for the protection of the industry of the manufacturer? He tells us none of these things. His views are too expanded, his patriotism is too great and his mind is of too high an order to be prostituted to the erection or maintenance of a system so partial in its effects, so destructive of equality and so dangerous to the preservation of the constitution, which is synonymous with the preservation of the Union, for destroy the one and the fall of the other will soon take place. But would it not be more consistent with a fair interpretation of the sentence to infer that he meant to say "equal protection to Agriculture commerce and manufactures?" Would not the inference, that he meant, that the industry of the hard working farmer should be protected from the encroachments of the rich and greedy manufacturer, be more natural? Would it not be more consistent with our notions of Mr. Madison's principles, to infer that he meant that each man should direct his industry into what channel he pleased without being compelled to direct it into any particular one? We think so—and we think that the

American people, who are so fond of their rights, should be so far from being misled by such a course of policy; because they use their utmost efforts to prevent the introduction of a system into this country, which has produced such sickening wretchedness in G. Britain, that they are endeavoring to reduce the people of this country to the same condition. This resembles very much the conduct of the accomplished incendiary, who after setting a house on fire is the first to cry "fire" hoping thereby to avoid suspicion. But Mr. Niles' party will meet with the same fate as the detected incendiary—they cannot deceive the people with so gross an imposition. They have introduced laws like those of Great Britain into this country. They are trying to reduce the laboring people of the United States to the condition of the laborers of Great Britain. They are the "lords, and gentry who are trying to govern the affairs of the people and to divide the profits on labor at their own will." The people ought to look to their attempts—they ought to be on their guard. They ought to watch with Argus eyes the conduct of these friends of England—these enemies of the people and of democracy. They ought to crush them before their strength gets so great that all the efforts of the friends of equality will be unable to come with their Herculean strength, before they sever the bonds of union, and trample in the dust, the liberties of the people.

We will be reluctantly compelled to resume the subject next week.

THE STATES WERE SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGNTIES.

THE STATES ARE SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGNTIES EXCEPT SO FAR AS THEY GAVE UP A PORTION OF THEIR SOVEREIGNTY FOR THE OBJECT OF RECEIVING PROTECTION.

These two propositions we thought were self evident. In this however, it seems we were mistaken, for some have denied their correctness. We should not attempt their proof were not our reasoning, in many cases, built upon them. That they are correct, however, we doubt not our ability to prove in the satisfaction of even the most stubborn. We will except those who will not admit that allegiance and protection are reciprocal: for if this be not admitted we shall have argued to no purpose. But if allegiance and protection are reciprocal we shall easily make out our case.

Anterior to the formation of the federal compact, nay, anterior to the declaration of independence we, (the States) were declared to be by the King of G. Britain, out of his protection we did not, then, owe him any allegiance and our patriotic sires refused, in consequence, to pay him any. From whom then did we receive protection, and to whom, did we pay allegiance? Did we pay it to France. No, she never claimed any jurisdiction over us. Did we pay it to Spain? No, she too never claimed any jurisdiction over us. Did we pay it to any power in

the world, Anterior American? No, we were not then a nation, we were a collection of separate States. If then we received no protection from any power, if we paid allegiance to no power, if we received jurisdiction over us from no power, how could we have been a nation? If we were a nation, we received protection from the old confederation. True, we received protection from the confederation, but from whom did we receive it? It was from the time which intervened between the declaration of George the third, in which he declared us out of his protection and the declaration of independence? Many of the States, who formed constitutions during that period, for example Virginia, who formed her constitution on the 12th of June 1776, nearly one month before the declaration of independence. All of them virtually and many actually declared that they owed no allegiance to Great Britain, anterior to the fourth of July 1776; None of them paid Great Britain any allegiance after the issuing of the King's proclamation, which happened many months antecedent to the formation of the old confederation. The first proposition now is quite clear. To prove the second, it will only be necessary to quote an amendment to the constitution which we believe was adopted at the instance of N. Carolina, who refused to accede to the federal compact until it was adopted, viz: "The powers not delegated to the U. States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." Amendments to the constitution, Art. 2. Upon this clause we rely for the proof that the States are separate and independent sovereigns, except in cases where they have given up a portion of their sovereignty, for protection from foreign force, we wish we could add, and for protection from domestic force. For the exercise of powers by the U. S. not delegated to them by the States respectively, is force—is force.

Mr. Bynum, the opponent of Gov. Branch has withdrawn from the contest. It appears from the correspondence which was published in the Halifax paper, that Mr. Bynum in a conversation with Mr. Branch, said if he could be convinced that he (Mr. Branch) had acted correctly about his removal from the cabinet that he (Mr. Bynum) would withdraw. It was left to a committee of their friends who decided in favor of Mr. Branch and Mr. Bynum then, addressed a letter to his constituents, through the columns of the Halifax Advocate, in which he states his reasons for declining. We are glad of this and hope that Mr. Bynum's magnanimity will be properly appreciated.

Another correspondence.—The late Telegraph contains a correspondence between Mr. Berrien, late Attorney General and Mr. Blair Editor of the Globe, concerning the dissolution of the late cabinet. It appears that a statement in the Globe contradicting a statement which appeared in the Telegraph that a member of Congress, with the approbation of the President, went to Messrs. Berrien, Ingham and Branch for the purpose of forcing their families to visit Mrs. Eaton, gave rise to the correspondence. This charge is reiterated by Mr. Berrien. Our columns were preoccupied or we should have laid the correspondence before our readers. We may revert to it again next week.

Edward Frost, District Attorney of the United States in Charleston S. C. has declined to institute a suit against a person who had refused to pay a custom house bond. Mr. Frost declined the Tariff laws unconstitutional and therefore would not take any part in enforcing them. He has been honored by the free trade party in Charleston, for his patriotic conduct with the following inscription in the free trade pavillion "Edward Frost, the Upholder of S. C."

On the first page of our paper will be found a resolution against the practice of treating, at elections. This practice has been so long continued, in contempt of the freedom of elections, that many look upon it as the duty of every candidate for popular favor. This should not be so—the candidates should step forward and put their faces against it. We know many are prevented from doing this because they fear that they will injure their elections. This would not follow as a necessary consequence of the discontinuance of the custom.—We have better opinion of the citizens of N. Carolina than to think that it would make one jot or tittle difference whether a candidate treated or not. The moral and sober part of the community would be more solicitous of the election of that man who done his duty to his conscience and to his country by refusing to treat them, than they otherwise would be and they are by far the most numerous and influential. Another reason which deters many from discontinuance this odious practice, is, as we mentioned, on a former occasion, the fear of being called stingy. We will suggest something which will remedy this. Let that candidate who refuses to purchase the votes of the people with whiskey and brandy, give the same amount in money which he usually does in whiskey, for some charitable purpose, say to the wardens of the poor, or to the common school fund, or something of this kind, and he will be thought more of by the people and will confer a good instead of an evil upon his fellow beings. It is a great enormity and it is time that it should be "taken by the horns and branded."

Our readers are referred to another column of our paper, for an account of the continued success of the Poles. The news is of the highest importance.

